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ABSTRACT

This booklet presents the social studies test required for graduation in Alberta, Canada. The grade 12 diploma examination consists of multiple-choice questions (70 percent of the total mark) and written response questions (30 percent). Time for the examination is expected to be two-and-one-half hours with an additional one-half hour given to complete the exam. Questions are correlated to an interpretation of charts, graphs, political cartoons, tables, maps, and other items. The essay questions require students to take and defend a point of view on an issue. (EH)

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ED 424 144

June 1997

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

SO 028 593

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June 1997

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A
consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B
consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Time: 2 1/2 hours.
You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided, as directed by the examination supervisor.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

A. Vancouver
B. Winnipeg
C. Ottawa
D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.

1. A capitalist would **most likely** assert that social democratic economic policies have the effect of

   A. promoting economic inequality
   B. discouraging investment by entrepreneurs
   C. allowing the consumer too much freedom
   D. increasing the fluctuations of the business cycle

2. Democratic socialists would strongly support the concept of

   A. regressive taxation systems
   B. deregulated market conditions
   C. equal pay for work of equal value
   D. privatization of government-owned industries

3. In a mixed economy such as Canada's, the goal of economic equity is pursued through

   A. transfer payments and progressive income tax rates
   B. laissez-faire competition and decentralization
   C. private ownership and foreign investment
   D. public ownership and collectivization

4. Historically, which action is **inconsistent** with the economic goal and ideology?

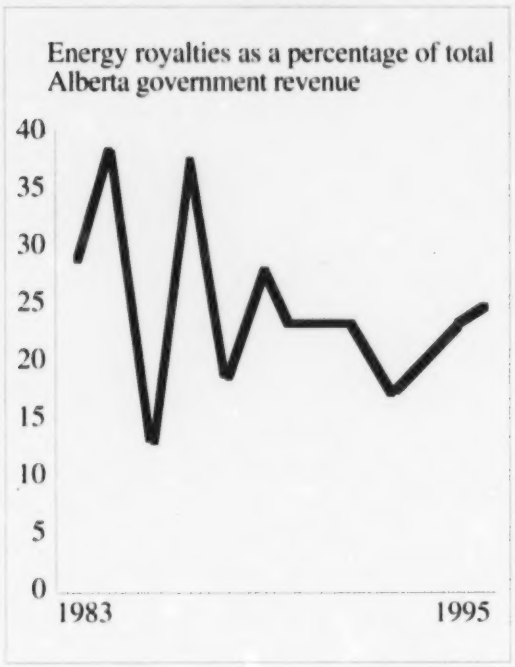
	Ideology	Economic Goal	Action Taken
A.	Socialism	Equality	Establishing income subsidies
B.	Fascism	Economic growth	Nationalizing the means of production
C.	Communism	Rapid industrialization	Increasing capital goods production
D.	Capitalism	Individual prosperity	Encouraging entrepreneurial activities

5. The economist John Maynard Keynes recommended that during periods of economic prosperity governments should

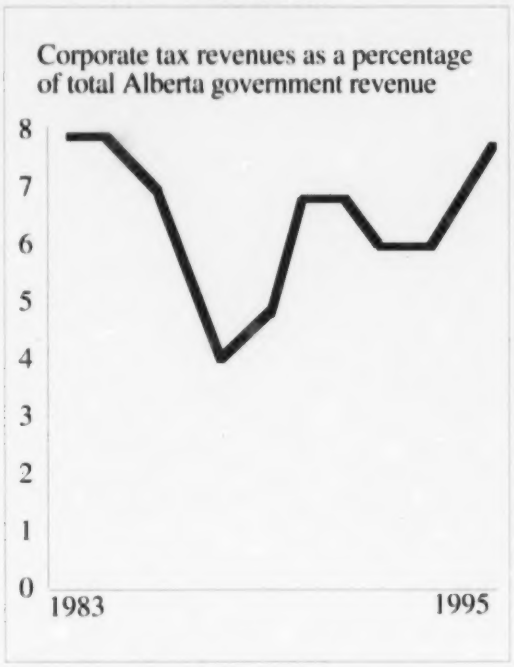
   A. nationalize industries with high debt loads
   B. lower interest rates to encourage investment
   C. reduce spending but raise taxes to dampen inflation
   D. increase transfer payments and social welfare spending

Use the following graphs to answer questions 6 to 8.

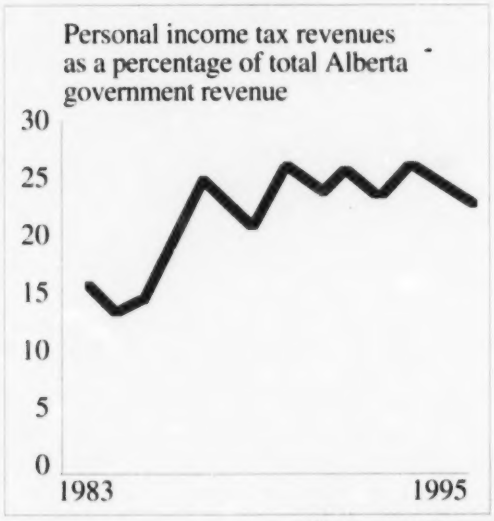
Source I



Source II



Source III



—all sources from *Insight Into Government*

6. Based on the information in the graphs, what would a social democrat regard as being a major concern?

   A. Energy royalties constitute an unfair tax on the petroleum industry.

   B. Corporations account for a disproportionally large portion of tax revenue.

   C. Individual taxpayers are carrying a much heavier tax burden than are corporations.

   D. Individual taxpayers are not providing a sufficient proportion of government revenue.

7. The large fluctuations in revenue from energy royalties shown in Source I were **most likely** caused by

   A. international variations in oil and gas prices
   B. reduced reserves of oil and gas within Alberta
   C. Alberta's attempt to stabilize oil and gas quotas
   D. greater domestic consumption of, and demand for, oil and gas

8. The data in the graphs fail to provide an answer to which essential question?

   A. Have energy royalties decreased between 1983 and 1995?
   B. Have corporate tax revenues increased between 1983 and 1995?
   C. Has government revenue in dollar figures actually increased or decreased?
   D. Has government revenue been provided mainly by personal income taxes?

---

*How would Canadian citizens **who firmly believe in the principles of free enterprise** respond to the proposals stated in questions 9 and 10?*

A. They would be ideologically **neutral** to the proposal.

B. They would feel that the proposal is **consistent** with their beliefs.

C. They would feel that the proposal is **inappropriate** because of its "left wing" orientation.

D. They would feel that the proposal is **inappropriate** because of its extreme "right wing" orientation.

9. The federal government proposes to form a major Crown corporation in the petrochemical industry.

10. The federal government proposes to end the universality of family allowance payments.

Use the following list of government actions to answer questions 11 to 14.

Some Possible Government Actions in an Economy

1. Legislate a minimum wage for all workers
2. Provide assistance for the unemployed
3. Privatize government-owned and -operated enterprises
4. Nationalize certain key industries
5. Deregulate the business sector
6. Control the cost to consumers of basic utilities
7. Grant tax breaks to corporations and entrepreneurs

11. Which government actions are founded on a common ideological base?

A. Actions 4, 5, 6, and 7
B. Actions 2, 3, 4, and 5
C. Actions 1, 2, 4, and 6
D. Actions 1, 3, 4, and 7

12. Actions 3 and 7 were characteristic of the government policies of

A. the United States during the 1930s
B. the Soviet Union during the 1950s
C. Sweden during the 1960s
D. Canada during the 1980s

13. In Canada, Action 5 would be **most strongly** opposed by a

A. conservative voter
B. right-wing economist
C. supply-side economist
D. social democratic voter

14. In Canada, Action 3 would be **most widely** supported by

A. Marxist economists
B. small business entrepreneurs
C. left-wing lobbyists
D. Crown corporation employees

15. Which of the following statements reflects an ideological **inconsistency**?

A. A fascist government bans independent labour unions.
B. A market-oriented government introduces wage and price controls.
C. A communist government nationalizes the productive resources of a nation.
D. A social democratic government prevents doctors from charging additional fees.

16. According to the capitalist model, a government wishing to advance the collective good should

A. abolish marketing boards
B. end free trade agreements
C. increase welfare services
D. subsidize health care

Use the following philosophies to answer questions 17 and 18.

Philosophy I	**Philosophy II**
• Democracy with limited suffrage • Unrestricted international free trade • Minimal government intervention in the economy • Care for the poor assumed by private charities	• Democracy with universal suffrage • Nationalistic trade policies • More government involvement in the economy • State-funded programs to provide economic security

17. Which two philosophies are being contrasted?

A. Reactionary politics and fascism
B. Scientific socialism and Marxism
C. Marxist theory and capitalist theory
D. Classical liberalism and modern liberalism

18. Which of the following individuals would have advocated Philosophy I?

A. Karl Marx
B. Adam Smith
C. Robert Owen
D. John Maynard Keynes

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 19 and 20.

[Many American political leaders] expressed alarm at the moral hazard of providing welfare benefits to poor unwed mothers. But few political leaders worried about the moral hazard. . .of subsidizing home-equity loans for rising young stockbrokers, granting free medical care, PX cards, and half pay for life to ex-colonels at age forty-two, passing out farm payments to affluent agribusiness owners, or writing checks to globe-trotting senior citizens which get forwarded to Bermuda.

—from *Atlantic Monthly*, April 1992

19. According to this comment, many American political leaders are making the assumption that

A. poverty is morally uplifting
B. welfare payments are insufficient
C. the rich get poorer and the poor get richer
D. government entitlements corrupt only the underclass

20. The excerpt suggests that an underlying flaw of the American economic system is that

A. Reaganomics has generated too many welfare programs
B. social assistance has eroded basic economic well-being
C. influence is wielded by the privileged for their own benefit
D. poverty is cyclical and is growing steadily

21. *Dictators often manufacture "emergency situations" that are used as an excuse to impose even harsher restrictions on individual rights and freedoms.*

This dictatorial technique was illustrated in Germany following the

A. *Anschluss* with Austria
B. burning of the *Reichstag*
C. remilitarization of the Rhineland
D. attempted beerhall *putsch* in Munich

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 22 and 23.

> Some industrialists saw in Hitler a leader who could be used to serve their ends. This turned out to be a gross miscalculation, but in the early years of his political career few people thought of Hitler as a long-term threat. Hitler was provided with a portion of his campaign funds by a powerful group of coal and steel producers in the Rhineland, . . . and he also received assistance from some bankers and shipping firms.
>
> —from *Response to Disaster*

22. This quotation suggests that contributors to Hitler's campaign were

A. liberals
B. idealists
C. opportunists
D. progressives

23. In return for their financial support, the contributors described above would **most likely** have expected Hitler to

A. control the publication of newspapers
B. regulate the profits from heavy industry
C. segregate Jews and other "undesirables"
D. place restrictions on labour organizations

24. During the 1920s and 30s, Stalin's economic targets in the Soviet Union were **similar** to those of Mussolini in Italy in that both leaders

A. denounced capitalism
B. placed national goals above all others
C. followed the doctrines of Karl Marx
D. established a dictatorship of the working class

25. Which of the following techniques of dictatorship employed by fascist governments in the 1930s **mainly** involved the persecution of minority groups?

A. Censoring the press
B. Indoctrinating the youth
C. Directing popular discontent
D. Outlawing opposition parties

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 26 and 27.

—from *The Demented Decade*

26. The "crack" referred to by Gorbachev was the

A. crushing of ethnic violence in breakaway states
B. dismantling of the Warsaw Pact
C. introduction of glasnost
D. ending of the Cold War

27. The individuals bursting through the door represent

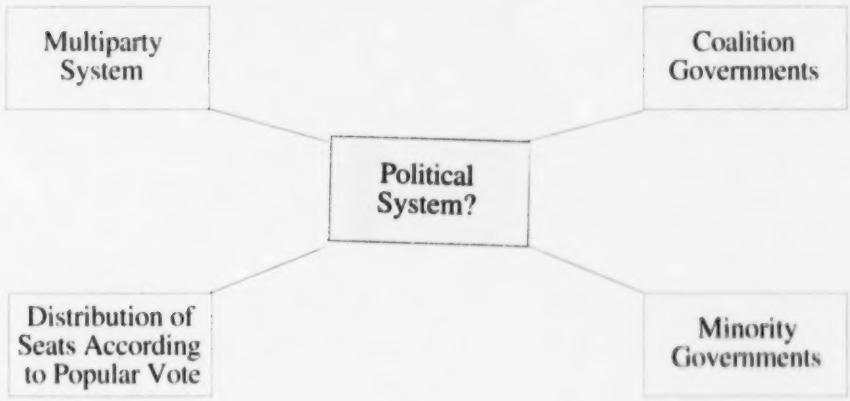
A. foreign investors
B. supporters of reform
C. communist bureaucrats
D. forces of Stalinist repression

---

28. In a parliamentary system, the principle of responsible government is **most threatened** when

A. a huge majority government is elected
B. there is a moderate to high voter turnout
C. proportional representation is introduced
D. monetary contributions to parties are made public

Use the following diagram to answer question 29.



29. This diagram represents characteristics common to political systems with

A. established bureaucracies and strong legislatures
B. parliamentary democracy and voting by plebiscites
C. representative democracy and single-member constituencies
D. proportional representation and vigorous ideological competition

30. According to conventional democratic theory, the **most** serious threat to popular sovereignty comes from

A. voter apathy
B. opinion polls
C. universal suffrage
D. multiparty systems

31. Critics of direct democracy would argue that this approach to decision making could lead to

A. unstable minority or coalition governments
B. undue influence by mainstream political parties
C. domination by the majority at the expense of minority interests
D. less cooperation in government among members of the same political party

Use the following sources to answer questions 32 to 35.

Source I

Much of the Ukrainian countryside is mired in socialist sloth after years of Soviet misrule, pock-marked with rundown collective farms with names like "Pathway to Communism" and "Pathway to Lenin." It becomes clear that it is only in these nether regions of the country, where menace and misinformation can still be deployed, almost unseen, that supposedly "ex-Communists" can manage to "win" an election. Even in this hinterland there are dozens of good men and women who no longer want anything to do with the Soviet past. They point to the dead villages near Chernobyl. "See here," they say, "this is where Lenin's road led Ukraine." These Ukrainians demand change. They will get it, perhaps later rather than sooner.

Source II

Campaign Snapshot

• **Election**	Ukraine's first parliamentary election since independence in 1991. The election will be held in two rounds, with the runoff in two weeks. Voter turnout of 50 per cent is required for the election to be valid, and a candidate must get more than 50 per cent of the vote to win.
• **Voters**	Thirty-six million in a country of 53 million people.
• **Parties**	Twenty-eight have fielded candidates, although only 11 per cent of the 5,580 candidates have declared a party affiliation. The rest are running as independents or represent work collectives.
• **Parliament**	Consists of 450 members. At least 300 must be elected for parliament to convene.

—Sources I and II from *The Edmonton Journal*

Source III

Sharp Divisions Likely in New Ukrainian Parliament

A heavy turnout in Ukraine's first post-Soviet parliamentary election confounded pundits who had predicted that voters disheartened and impoverished by economic decline would stay away from the polls. Seventy-five per cent of the eligible voters cast ballots in the first round of the election, well above the 50% needed for a valid vote. It appears that most of the 450 seats would not be filled until the top two vote getters in each district face off in next month's run off. Preliminary results from the run-off show that Communists and their allies won 112 seats, second to the largest group of legislators: independent candidates who took 168 seats. The independents form a diverse group, including collective farmers, factory directors, professors and government officials. Trailing these two groups is a loose nationalist-democratic alliance that holds 43 seats. Because Ukraine's tough electoral law requires a minimum 50% turnout in each district, authorities have ordered new elections in 114 of the 450 districts.

32. The author of Source I expresses an opinion characterized by

A. careful praise for the effects of economic central planning
B. a recognition of nationalist tendencies to resist any reform
C. a fear of interference in Ukraine's domestic affairs by foreigners
D. guarded optimism about the future of political reform in Ukraine

33. The complicated nature of the electoral processes described in Source II **most probably** indicates an attempt to

A. prevent hardline communists from running as candidates
B. ensure that the results of the election reflect majority opinion
C. enable one distinct political party to form a majority in the new parliament
D. encourage conservative candidates from different regions of the country to run for office

34. The preliminary results of the election, given in Source III, **contradict** which prediction presented in Source I?

A. It would be difficult for a significant number of communists to win seats.
B. Severe economic hardships and instability would cause voter apathy.
C. Ukrainian authorities would not be able to influence election results.
D. The new parliament would reflect voters' demands for change.

35. Which problem often faced by newly democratized states is illustrated by the electoral information given in Source II and the preliminary results given in Source III?

A. There is little incentive for people to run since the newly elected government will have little real power.
B. There is no tradition of a secret ballot, thereby providing an opportunity for the coercion of voters and for tampering with results.
C. There is little incentive for citizens to exercise their right to vote since the results are often decided before the election takes place.
D. There is no established party system to enable voters to make clear distinctions between candidates or elect a majority government.

36. President Wilson's goal of a lasting peace in Europe during the 1920s and 1930s was ultimately shattered by

A. the rise of fascist dictatorships in Germany and Italy
B. tension and conflict over the dispersal of former colonies
C. Germany's refusal to admit guilt in causing the First World War
D. conflicting economic goals between capitalist and socialist ideologies

37. Which provision of the Treaty of Versailles **best illustrates** the desire to encourage self-determination?

A. The reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety

B. The solemn promise that all nations stand by the principles of international law and order

C. The removal of as many economic barriers as possible, and equality of trade among nations

D. The unhindered development of sovereignty among the peoples of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire

Use the following comment made in a radio broadcast to answer questions 38 and 39.

> In the year 1919 we were denied the right of self-determination which had been solemnly guaranteed to us, and so we were forced against our will into the Czech State.
>
> —from *A Sourcebook for Modern History*

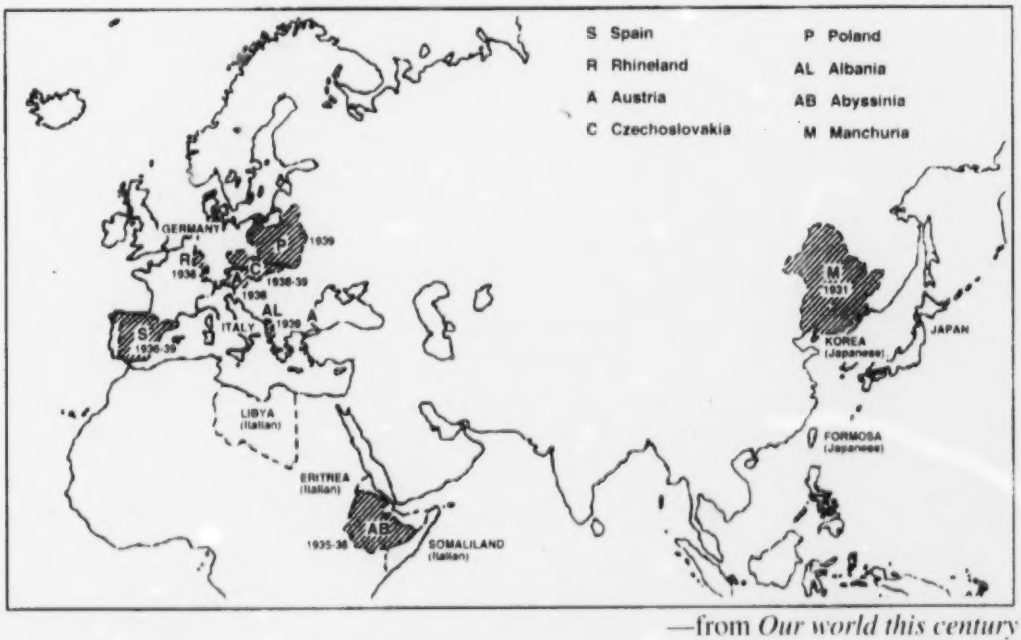
38. In this 1938 radio broadcast comment, "we" refers to the

A. Austrian population
B. Rhineland Germans
C. Sudeten Germans
D. Slovak population

39. The concern expressed in the broadcast was a central point addressed in the

A. Yalta Agreement
B. Munich Agreement
C. Kellogg–Briand Pact
D. Nazi–Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

Use the following map to answer questions 40 and 41.



—from *Our world this century*

40. The legend on the map highlights specific areas of

A. colonial rivalry among the Axis powers
B. imperial competition among the Great Powers
C. tension and crisis leading to the Second World War
D. severe economic instability resulting from the Great Depression

41. Manchuria (1931), Abyssinia (1935–36), and Spain (1936–39), as indicated on the map, are places where

A. nationalist movements committed to self-determination arose
B. diplomacy eventually achieved the resolution of conflicting claims
C. military clashes between the forces of communism and fascism occurred
D. the League of Nations failed to deter aggression and foreign intervention

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42. A **main reason** why Neville Chamberlain adopted a policy of appeasement during the 1930s was his belief that

A. British citizens were unwilling to support a military confrontation so soon after the horror of the First World War

B. collective security was the most effective method of resolving territorial conflicts

C. Hitler would take further aggressive action unless the Western allies decisively confronted him

D. negotiating agreements among the Great Powers would bring increased territory for all involved

43. A historian writing that the Second World War arose **primarily** from the forces of imperialism would argue that during the interwar years

A. fascist governments were often denied the right to participate in high-level diplomatic discussions

B. shortages of key natural resources drove fascist governments to prepare expansionist policies

C. fascist governments felt intimidated by the appeasement policies pursued by various Western powers

D. disarmament treaties fashioned by the League of Nations bound the hands of fascist governments

Use the following list of events to answer question 44.

Some Events of the Second World War

- The Final Solution, 1941–1945
- The Firebombing of Dresden, 1945
- The Bombing of Hiroshima, 1945

44. An examination of these events would be **most useful** to a person preparing for a debate on which of the following questions?

A. Should governments use diplomacy rather than collective security to settle disputes?

B. Were the Allied and Axis powers equally guilty of performing unethical acts to achieve their goals?

C. Did the Allied nations have just cause for their participation in the war?

D. Should atomic weapons have been used against civilian populations?

45. The **most extreme** measure of Hitler's adherence to the fascist doctrine of racial purity was the

A. organized military aggression against states considered to be peopled by sub-humans

B. propaganda machine developed to indoctrinate and convince citizens of "Aryan" superiority

C. force and terror inflicted upon political opponents of the Nazi régime during its rise to power

D. development of programs to commit systematic genocide against large segments of the European population

Use the following "equation" to answer question 46.

The Greek Civil War	+	The Communist Victory in China	+	The Korean War	=	? American Foreign Policy

46. Which American foreign policy **best** completes this "equation"?

A. Détente
B. Containment
C. Mutual deterrence
D. Peaceful coexistence

---

47. *In 1960, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan told South African Members of Parliament, "The wind of change is blowing through this continent."*

In making this statement, Macmillan meant that

A. demands for self-government by majority rule could no longer be ignored
B. the attractions of dictatorship would destroy democratic traditions
C. communist regimes were being established throughout Africa
D. the superpowers would establish African spheres of influence

48. Which of the following foreign policy directions are **most** in contrast?

A. Brinkmanship ◄---► Gunboat Diplomacy
B. Peaceful coexistence ◄---► Détente
C. Non-alignment ◄---► Neutrality
D. Isolationism ◄---► Containment

Use the following information to answer questions 49 to 52.

Source I

During the [latter part of the] Second World War, US President Franklin Roosevelt presented another plan for the collective maintenance of peace and security. He proposed an organization based on the League of Nations' experience, including the concept of collective security, but combining it with the right and responsibility of the most powerful states in the world to use their armed might to enforce order. This new formula, with elements of both idealism and realism, formed the basis for the United Nations.

The structure and function of the United Nations was worked out by experts in international law representing the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, allies of these major powers, including Canada, put forward their own recommendations. The resulting document was a constitution called the UN Charter.

—from the *Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security*

Source II

UNITED NATIONS
CLUB
RULE: All players to play together, but not so as to cramp any player's style. (That would be unrealistic).
Russian Game
British Game
U.S.A. Game
French Game
"A FINE TEAM–BUT COULD DO WITH A DASH OF UNITY..."

—from *An Illustrated History of Modern Europe 1789–1974*

49. It is apparent from Source I that Roosevelt's plan assumed that the

A. United Nations would follow the example set by the League of Nations
B. major powers would create a workable military "rule book"
C. major powers would cooperate to preserve global peace
D. United Nations would be more idealistic than realistic

50. The "realism" referred to in Source I that would be "unrealistic" according to the cartoon in Source II focuses on the central tension in the United Nations between

A. collective security and balance of power
B. cooperative action and national self-interest
C. cooperative security and national self-determination
D. collective security and bilateral defensive arrangements

51. In Source II, the cartoonist neglected to include which other central player in this group?

A. Fascist Italy
B. Nazi Germany
C. Nationalist China
D. Imperialist Japan

52. Which feature of the United Nations Organization acknowledges the reality of the different great power "game plans" as shown in the cartoon in Source II?

A. The provision of a veto to permanent Security Council members
B. The selection of a Secretary General from a member state
C. The creation of an emergency force to halt aggressive actions
D. The encouragement of new nations to join the General Assembly

Use the following excerpts from speeches to answer questions 53 to 55.

Source I

From a speech by American Secretary of State George C. Marshall, June 15, 1947, at Harvard.

The world situation is very serious: the physical loss of life, the destruction of cities, factories, mines and railroads, the dislocation of the entire fabric of the European economy. The breakdown of the business structure of Europe during the war was complete. Europe's requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help or face very serious economic, social or political problems.

It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world.

Source II

From a speech by Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, September 18, 1947, at the United Nations.

The Marshall plan is merely a variant of the Truman doctrine. It is becoming more and more evident to everyone that the implementation of the Marshall plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the United States and direct interference by the latter in the internal affairs of those countries.

Moreover this plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps, and with the help of the United Kingdom and France, to complete the formation of a bloc of several European countries hostile to the interests of the democratic countries.

—both sources from *The Twentieth Century World*

53. The speakers **disagreed most** about the

A. type of economic system best suited to postwar Europe
B. degree of cooperation required to ensure economic recovery
C. amount and type of economic assistance that the United States should provide
D. American motive behind the offering of economic assistance to war-torn Europe

54. The sentiments and actions advocated by the speaker in Source I mark a significant departure from the traditional American policy of

A. brinkmanship during times of crisis
B. appeasement of expansionist states
C. detente with competing powers
D. isolation from European affairs

55. The speaker in Source II viewed the Marshall Plan as a direct threat to participating nations'

A. security
B. stability
C. sovereignty
D. self-reliance

Use the following chart to answer question 56.

56. The chart above can be correctly completed by entering

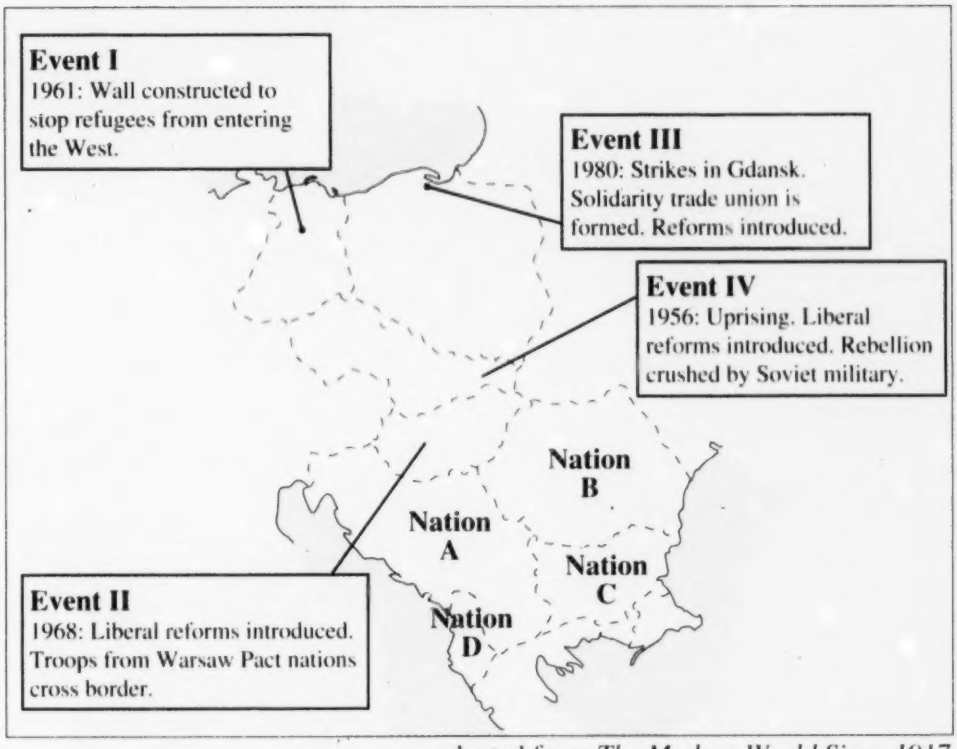
	Box I	Box II
A.	The United States	Iraq
B.	The United States	South Korea
C.	The Soviet Union	North Korea
D.	The Soviet Union	Afghanistan

57. *There have always been confrontations and rivalries among the great powers; during the Cold War, however, there was a crucial difference in the nature of this rivalry.*

The "crucial difference" between the great power rivalry of the Cold War and previous great power rivalries lies in the

A. creation of alliances
B. type of weaponry possessed
C. creation of spheres of influence
D. use of propaganda and espionage

Use the following map to answer questions 58 to 60.


Event I
1961: Wall constructed to stop refugees from entering the West.
Event III
1980: Strikes in Gdansk. Solidarity trade union is formed. Reforms introduced.
Event IV
1956: Uprising. Liberal reforms introduced. Rebellion crushed by Soviet military.
Nation B
Nation A
Nation C
Nation D
Event II
1968: Liberal reforms introduced. Troops from Warsaw Pact nations cross border.

—adapted from *The Modern World Since 1917*

58. Which two Cold War events are **incorrectly** matched with their location on the map?

A. Events I and IV
B. Events I and II
C. Events II and III
D. Events II and IV

59. *In 1948, this nation established its own brand of communism. It broke with the Soviet Union and sought trade with the West.*

This description refers to

A. Nation A
B. Nation B
C. Nation C
D. Nation D

60. Event III occurred in which former Soviet satellite state?

A. Poland
B. Hungary
C. Lithuania
D. East Germany

Use the following statement to answer questions 61 and 62.

> The Cold War was a fearful conflict, yet it produced a kind of stability. Each side knew and could measure the strengths and weaknesses of the other. The end of the Cold War has produced an end to certainty. Age-old conflicts based on ethnic and cultural divisions have resurfaced.

61. According to the statement, the **most reassuring** aspect of the Cold War era was that it created

A. mutual hostility between the superpowers
B. initiatives for nuclear disarmament
C. bilateral information exchanges
D. a global balance of power

62. The situation in the former Yugoslavia could be used to validate the excerpt's implication that

A. nationalist discord was suppressed under communist rule
B. the dangers of aggressive nationalism were unique to the Cold War
C. problems of self-determination in the Balkans had been largely resolved
D. economic hardships under communist rule created dissension and unrest

63. Initiatives made in the 1990s by the governments of Canada and the United States to increase trade with China have created a dilemma involving

A. protectionism versus free trade
B. isolationism versus internationalism
C. human rights versus economic gain
D. national security versus global cooperation

Use the following information to answer questions 64 to 67.

Source I

. . . The nature of power and commitment in world politics has not significantly changed. There is no New World Order; there is the Familiar World Order.

The Familiar World Order is a rather messy combination of national sovereignty, self-interest, international law and public opinion. It is not, primarily, governed by agreed sets of global rules enforced by global authorities. . . . The behaviour of states is guided to some degree by the United Nations Charter, but those guidelines are enforceable only on a case-by-case basis through agreement of the major powers.

. . . Despite some recent exceptions to the norm, major states are not willing to commit the lives . . . of their own people to the settlement of other nations' problems if their own interests are not directly affected. . . .

. . . if there is to be a New World Order in which the "internal affairs" of sovereign states subside before global standards . . . the bases and means by which such an order would operate have yet to be described.

The United Nations is the natural choice for such a task to be undertaken. The question is whether the people of most nations want it to be undertaken.

—from *The Globe and Mail*, November 1994

Source II

—from *The Edmonton Journal, December 1994*

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64. The argument expressed in Source I supports the conclusion that global stability will result only when governments

A. convince their allies to commit military assistance to prevent aggression
B. reduce their emphasis on national sovereignty as the main motivation for action
C. understand the central role that public opinion plays in achieving world peace
D. acknowledge the importance of regional alliances in preserving a balance of power

65. Which recent development gave rise to the belief that a "New World Order," as described in Source I, would in fact occur?

A. The end of the Cold War
B. The breakup of Yugoslavia
C. The election of President Clinton
D. The inception of the World Trade Organization

66. The cartoon in Source II suggests that the "New World Order" has

A. created civil and ethnic conflicts because of UN incompetence
B. caused the United Nations to end its peacekeeping responsibilities
C. caused the United Nations to reconsider the worth of alliance systems
D. created uncertainty as to the universal applicability of the UN peacekeeping model

67. The author of Source I and the creator of Source II would **most likely** agree with which of the following statements?

A. The United Nations should take a moderate stance in encouraging members to fulfill their obligations to collective security.
B. The concept of a "New World Order" should be recognized as an ideal in need of revision, given current circumstances.
C. The pursuit of a "New World Order" should be abandoned in the face of aggression and conflict occurring in many parts of the globe.
D. The United States and Russia should continue to use their powerful status to intervene in conflicts where the United Nations has failed.

68. *At a meeting in Rome in 1991, the members of NATO drafted an action program for transforming NATO and developing a new relationship with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.*

This development resulted directly from the

A. formation of the new European Union
B. ethnic strife gripping the former Yugoslavia
C. formal dissolution of the Warsaw Pact by its remaining members
D. official end of Gorbachev's rule as President of the former Soviet Union

69. Which group within the United Nations holds the main responsibility for initiating peacekeeping operations?

A. The Secretariat
B. The World Court
C. The Security Council
D. The General Assembly

70. *Much of what the United Nations represents is still anchored in the historical context of the world of 1945 when the prime concern was to prevent a recurrence of world war.*

Which aspect of the structure and operation of the United Nations **best** provides evidence to support the opinion expressed in this comment?

A. The former Axis powers (Germany, Japan, and Italy) are not permanent members of the Security Council.

B. The United Nations has admitted many newly independent countries into the General Assembly.

C. Peacekeeping forces are often inadequate to maintain order in areas of conflict.

D. Agencies of the United Nations are playing increasingly important roles in the regulation of communication, aviation, and nuclear energy.

You have now completed Part A.
Proceed directly to Part B.

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four categories:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some people believe that democratic governments should allow the presence of extremist political movements or organizations within society. Others believe that democratic governments must protect society from the beliefs and programs of extremists by banning their activities.

To what extent should democratic governments restrict the activities of extremist political movements in their societies?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

During the twentieth century, many nations have surrendered aspects of their sovereignty to participate in supranational organizations. Other nations have been unwilling to relinquish aspects of their sovereignty to such organizations, preferring to retain full freedom of action.

To what extent should nations sacrifice their sovereignty in order to participate in supranational organizations?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

For Planning

Be sure to indicate your choice of topic on the back cover.

For Planning

For Finished Work

For Finished Work

For Finished Work

For Finished Work

Credits

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